CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

A HARMONIOUS ORGANIZATION. TEECHES BY EX-GOV. MORGAN, THEODORE M. POMEROY, GENS, LOGAN AND HAWLEY, AND OTHERS-T. M. POMEROY, CHAIRMAN-EDWARD M'PHERSON, PRESIDENT-SKETCHES OF THE SCENES IN CONVENTION.

The National Republican Convention organized at Cincinnati yesterday, taking the business before it in a cool and leisurely way and getting through it harmoniously. Theodore M. Pomeroy of New-York was appointed temporary Chairman, and Edward McPherson of Pennsylvania President. Speeches were made by Ex-Gov. Morgan, T. M. Pomeroy, Gen. Logan, Gen. Hawley, Frederick Douglass, the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, Ex-Gov. Noves, and Gov. Howard. George William Curtis read the address of the New-York Reform Club. There was nothing in the proceedings to indicate especially the drift of sentiment in regard to the candidates. The applause bestowed upon the speeches, however, shows that the hard-money and reform sentiment is strong in the Convention. Ex-Gov. Morgan advised decisive action on the subject of specie resumption, and in regard to a constitutional amendment making the Presidential term six years. The choice of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions is generally looked upon as a hard-money victory; the sentiment of the Committee is in favor of resumption, but great diversity exists in regard to the wording of the resolution. A meeting was held last night to form a combination against Mr. Bhaine, but the Blaine men are not

THE PARTY IN COUNCIL.

SHOWY PARADES OUTSIDE-INTELLIGENT LOOKS OF THE CONVENTION-BAD HALL FOR SPEAKING-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CINCINNATI, June 14 .- The city which seemed on Monday to be crowded, kept swallowing the multitades that swarmed in on all the railroad lines on Tuesday, and this morning was a perfect jam of pushmg, sweating, and sweltering humanity. Tuesday evening was given to brass bands, processions, serenades and speeches, and all the usual performances with which the average politician manages to make the transaction of the most serious business of politics both hideous and ridiculous. You could hardly turn a corner suddenly anywhere without breaking your legs over a brass band or falling into the flare of a large trumpet or trombone. If the nomination could have been made by brass bands and processions, the Hon. Roscoe Conkling would by this time have been far in advance of all the rest, and perfectly secure of the prize. His friends began earlier and have set up later, and tooted and marched more than any other crowd. Since their arrival the rights have been filled with music, though the cares that infest the day could hardly be said to have folded their tents or stolen away. The Conkling delegation has been quite a conspicuous feature here, and has been regarded with some curiosity by citizens and strangers. I think there was the color of unfriendliness, however, in the remark of a Philadelphia person who, after going around among them and making a careful survey of their countenances, went back to his own delegation saying "it was a mystery to him where the Custom-house crowd got bail for all those

The Philadelphians are a little fastidious-not to say high-toned. It is a singular comment upon the earnestness and sincerity with which politics are conducted in Pennsylvania, that when a vote was taken in the Hartranft Club, which came on with badges and banners and white hats, and other such pomp and circumstance in the way of a demonstration for Hartranft, out of 164 votes 140 were for Blaine. I have not yet been able to make out what they are wearing Hartranft badges and carrying Hartranft's likeness on a silk banner for. If they propose to push their candidate for the second place on the ticket there would seem to be more meaning in it, but they do not. Gov. Hartranft has not been brought forward for the Vice-Presidency by the Pennsylvania delegation or any one else. Considering that the Hartrauft Club prefer another candidate, and they do not pretend to conceal the fact, the demonstration of the gentlemen with white hats, badges, and banners and brass band seems a little remarkable. I presume, though, they know what they are about. The average Pennsylvania politician is not apt to make demonstrations of that sort without having some very definite motive

In the Convention proceedings to-day there has been nothing of a striking character. The crowd began early to fill the streets and approaches to the Exposition Building, where the Convention is held, and before 12 o'clock, the hour fixed for opening, the portions of the building devoted to delegates and alternates and the space allotted to the press were filled. The seats at the rear of the stage, which were assigned to invited guests, were not filled, and there was a great deal of unoccupied room in the spectators' galleries. Prominent among the invited guests occupying the raised seats at the rear of the platform were Senator John A. Logan and Francis C. Barlow, Collector Arthur, E. W. Stoughton, Waldo Hutchins, and John Cochrane of New-York. Messrs. Logan and Stoughton lent much picturesqueness to the seene. Several Congressmen and ex-Congress men were sprinkled among the crowd, and they looked very much like ordinary men, which of course they are not. The space m front of and below the stage was illuminated with grace and beauty, the intelligence and moral worth of the press of the

Beyond the press seats were the seven handred and odd delegates, mostly bald-headed, and having the appearance of being burdened with great and solemn resyonsibilities. The Maine delegation occupied the front seats at the left of the Chair, and next on their left was New-York. The Maine dele gates had a rather cheerful and satisfied look, and Messes, Hale and Frye in particular had the calm and contented appearance of men who sat holding most of the triumph in the pack, and waiting in confidence for the game to begin. The New-York delegation had a pensive look, a little tinged with melancholy, and Mr. George W. Curtis, sitting in their midst in lonely grandour, seemed to be "among them but not of them." In the Massachusetts seats a little further back sat James Russell Lowell, Freeman Clarke and George F. and Judge E. R. Hoar, watching the proceedings curiously, but never indulging in the applause which followed some of the speeches or exhibiting any sympathy with the little bubble of excitement that occasionally came to the surface. Here and there among the delegations, and especially among those of the Southern States, were the dusky countenances of colored delegates, most of whom appeared to be

entering with intense enjoyment into the scene. The Convention, as a whole, has an unusually intelligent appearance. There are fewer persons in it who show the office-holder and professional politician in their looks than are ordinarily found in conventions, and a much larger number of gentlemen who, without selfish ends to serve or personal ambitions to gratify, have come here with a sincere desire to lift up the party to a higher plane of purity and honesty. The Massachusetts delegation is especially noteworthy in this regard, it being made up of men of the highest character for ability and integrity, whose very presence in a convention ele-

The hall of the Exposition Building, though spaone for speaking or hearing in. The voice of a geographical arrangement, except that New-England held well together. In the column behind Maine

pleasant point in order to be heard at all; only such an orator as the Hon. John A. Logan can be heard distinctly at a distance from the stage, Mr. Logan did make himself heard. His speech had that merit, but I think I speak within bounds when I say that the Convention would not like to listen all the time to Mr. Logan. It was because of the acoustic defects in the hall, rather than any irreverent tendency, that some one interrupted the opening prayer with the cry "Louder." The address of Gov. Morgan upon calling the Convention to order was, like all previous efforts of that gentleman upon similar occasions, altogether too long. It was listened to with patience, but with a general impression that it might have been profitably cut down about half, considering the weather. Mr. Pemeroy also made a long speech on taking his chair as temporary presiding officer. Mr. McPherson was a model of brevity, and gave great satisfaction on that account.

There was a little sensation when Mr. George W. Curtis proposed, after the appointment of the usual committees, to read the memorial of the New-York Reform Club, but there was no opposition to it from any quarter, and the reading was frequently interrupted by applause. Mr. Curtis read it impressively, and it was significant of the temper of a part of the Convention at least that the portions which reflected upon the course of the present Administration with regard to the political reforms promised by the party, and which demanded higher standards and severer tests for applicants for office, were most loudly applanded. The countenances of the New-York delegates in the front seats were an interesting study during the reading. There was no applause whatever, but when the arraignment of the party managers in New-York for their conduct in making a close corporation of the party was read, some of them did exchange sickly smiles. At its close that eminent patriot, Judge McClure of Arkansas, better known as "Poker Jack," moved that the memorial be adopted as expressing the sense of the Convention, and the motion was thought to be a fine stroke of

The speeches with which the Convention entertained itself during the interval of waiting for the Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization were not of a high order of ability. Senator Logan was loud and impassioned, as usual; but his was such a speech as might have been made four years ago, or before the sentiment of reform had taken root in the party and the reaction from corrupt and incompetent administration had set in. It had, indeed, the flavor of something left over from an earlier period; but it was rapturously applanded by a large part of the delegates and by the spectators in the galleries. Gen. Hawley's short and sensible talk, which was much more to the point and treated the situation with the seriousness it deserves, without any clap-trap or vulgar appeal to partisanship or passion, was coldly received by the enthusiastic persons whom Logan inspired; but the applause more feeling in it, and came from men who have convictions and are moved by them.

The Blaine men to-night are confident of nominating their man on the second or third ballot, and only fear a combination of the other candidates against him. At this writing such a combination does not seem possible, and a number of Republican editors are gloomily contemplating the prospect of having to support a candidate whom they have been attacking with great violence and bitterness for several

ASPECT OF THE CONVENTION.

DECORATION OF THE HUGE FOUR-ACRE BUILDING-A SIUDY OF THE PACES OF THE DELEGATES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CINCINNATI, June 14.-The National Republican Convention of 1876 met te-day in the same hall where gathered the great Convention of four years ago, with which Sumner and Chase sympathized, and for which Greeley died. In the same hall where Carl Schurz spoke his masterly English, and Gratz Brown virtually decided the quivering scales by throwing Missouri for Mr. Greeley, and where Adams was cheered and cheered but could not be nominated, there was to-day a millionaire for a chairman, and there will doubtless be to-morrow again an editor for a candidate. In associations the Ames, who resigned to avoid impeachment, hall is much richer than in beauty. A less attractive and Alcorn, his old time enemy, one of the place for so distil ing could not well be found than this great barn, which sprawls over four acres, its architecture that of an ambitious and disappointed railroad depot, its decorations those of a country barbecue on a fouracre scale, its rafters innocent of any tint except that of age, and its roof an unsightly maze of beams

Evidently there had been some vague conscious ness somewhere that the hall was not all the heart of man could desire, and there had been efforts made to better it. There were flags without number, bunting without end, and muslin by the furlong, but none of these could hide, and they did little to diminish the native ugliness of the place. A broad stage had been built out from one end, up from which ran a steep amphitheater nearly to a level with the eaves of the building, with room for more than 500 spectators and guests of high degree. the summit of this amphitheater there was a gilded casel perched on a gilded ball, from out of which burst an aurora of cheap muslin of the National hues, which spread all over the wall, or what was left of it. Great festoons of this cheap muslin ran from column to column along both sides of the Hall. There was a procession of little flags along the galleries, and other processious of still smaller flags along the rafters, and greater flags to rule the less, but there was little inspiration in the display. There was not so much as an allusion to the Centennial year anywhere, and the eye saw nothing of that enthusiastic gratitude to the Administration of which

the ear heard something lately. Some distance below the level of the stage and directly in front of it, but some inches above the level of the floor, so that the eye could sweep ever the whole sea of faces, ran the newspaper belt of seats, where more than a hundred correspondents were busy with pencil and paper. The 750 delegates held the front, the hall running straight across in a broad strip from wall to wall under the galleries as well as between them. A railing separated them from the equal body of alternates, who sat in a compact section just behind them. Behind the alternates, the hall belonged to the lookers on, who not only had thus a good hold on the floors, but occupied the deep gallery at the end of the hall opposite to the stage, as well as the long galleries stretching the full length of each side and the amphitheater, which commanded the whole expanse.

WHERE THE STATES SAT. The body of delegates was the center of interest. They were scated, as were their doubles behind them, in one compact body, without dividing line or boundary of any kind. Their States were indicated by black and white placards perched on poles, the general effect being far from picturesque, though no doubt the arrangement was the most convenient that could be had for easy recognition of speakers and delegations. The States that had candidates held the front row from one side of the hall to the other. Maine, first in the order of the original States, and first in the day's fortunes, was first also in posi tion looking from the stage. New-York was next to Maine, and held the left of the aisle, which cut the hall in two, its delegation of 70 men running back nearly the entire depth of the space allotted to delegates. Indiana had the front on the other side of the aisle. Kentucky was next, while Pennsylvania was pushed off ignominiously to the right under the gallery, Ohio being in the same position on the clous enough to meet all requirements, is a very bad other side of the hall. There was little attempt at

were New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, in the order named. Then the map broke loose. Iowa of the prairies was stationed behind Rhode Island of the cotton mills. and South-West, were tumbled together behind. Behind Ohio, on the extreme left, were Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Behind New-York were New-Jersey, Kansas, and Missouri. Behind Indiana the column ran Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas, New-Mexico, and Georgia, tapering off with Montana in the very background. Off to the right, behind Kentucky and Pennsylvania, was a confused and confusing crowd of States and Territories, Virginia and

North Carolina, California, and Arkansas, the District of Columbia, and Louisiana, Idaho, and Alabama. Delaware received the reward of her Democracy by being planted alongside of polygamous Utah, while the only name that revived memories of the year we celebrate-Washington-was the last and least in the order, the furthest off in the furthest corner.

STRIKING FACES PRESENT. The gathering was an instructive one from the character and bearing of many of its members. A lesson in American politics not easily forgotten was to be learned from contrasts in the men scated in this hall. You might trace the whole history of the Republican party through all the eras of abolition, war, reconstruction, the carpet-baggers, Grantism, and the Liberal revolt. There were not a few picturesque figures in the gathering, and not a few strange and interesting histories. Run your eye over New-York and you see Curtis's cultured face not far from the typical Custom-house delegate. Henry Highland Garnett, with his coal black skin, sits next to Judge Robertson, and near such solid New-Yorkers as A. A. Low, Marshall O. Roberts, and George Opdyke. Near them in the Massachusetts delegation are the floar brothers, the one rugged and stubborn, the other keen and alert, with a questioning way with his foretinger. Lowell, the poet, listens to Gen. Logan, and does not smile. Dr. Loring is there with his suppressed ambitions in full play under an ample and respectable waistcoat. Take a sudden turn to the Arkansas representatives. There is Chief-Justice "Poker Jack," whose judgments were such as to make the judicial grieve, who kept about 24 packs in the sleeves of his robes of office, and had wax on his judicial finger-nails; and Clayton with his empty sleeve and his pirate physiognomy; and Gov. Brooks, who first was counted out and then was counted in, and always suited his politics beforehand to his changed situa-

In Ohio there is the veteran Benjamin Wade, who missed being President of the United States by a single Senatorial vote and named a Cabinet which was never formed, and ex-Gov. Noyes, one of the most popular of Buckeyes, who bears his certificate of honorable service in his lame leg. In the front row from Maine are the two inseparable Blaine managers-Congressmen Frye and Hale, who have themselves so much of the Blaine vim and snap that which greeted some of his utterances had much | they have infused the whole Blaine following with Behind them is John L. Stevens, Mr. Blaine's partner in newspaper ownership and in the political engineering of the State of Maine, one of the two having been at the head of the Republican State Committee ever since the formation of the party.

In Alabama there is Senator George E. Spencer, the livery-stable graduate, still faithful to all the traditions of his Alma Mater, and Anaulas Hays, the original dealer in blood-red Southern fiction, and the man who got up the colebrated corner in "outrages." In the Illinois section there is Robert J. Ingersoll, considered one of the greatest of Western orators, and the freethinker who coined the phrase, "An honest god is the noblest work of man," and C. B. Farwell, who is a Congressinan in poker-playing and a poker-player in Congress. At the head of the Kentucky delegation is Gen. J. M. Harlan, a stalwart Kentuckian, whose celebrated horseback canvass of his State earned him Mr. Greeley's mention as a man whose party services, as party services were being rewarded in that way, deserved a place in the Cabinet. In Louisiana there is Mr. Pinchback, always clamorous at the doors of the Senate; Packard, hung round with memories of intimidated Legislatures and Gatling guns; Kellogg, the weak but tyrannical ruler of an unhappy people in Mississippi. Adelbert few native Southern Senators, with Senator Bruce, a handsome and dignified mulatto, between them, are to be seen among the Mississippians. In Vermont, Luke P. Poland appears with his silver hair and whiskers, and his ostentations blue coat and brass buttons, who saved Arkansas to law and order by a courageous report in Con-

From Utah there is ex-Chief-Justice McKean, who sought to overthrow polygamy by usurpation, and was himself overthrown; from Pennsylvania, the new Secretary of War, a genteel, moffensive-looking young man, with no external signs of Cameron morals or manners, as also Mackey, Mann, and Kemble, and O. J. Dickey, who rattled around in the seat of Thaddeus Stevens in the House; from the District of Columbia, ex-Gov. Shepherd and Frederick Douglass. No words could do justice to such neighborhood as that. From South Carolina there are R. B. Elliott, a negro educated abroad and one of the ablest of the race, which is represented on the floor to-day by nearly 50 delegates; Gov. Chamberlain, who has lived down the suspicions created by his associations with the rings in South Carolina; F. F. Patterson, the statesman who packed his carpet-bag in Pennsylvania and was made Senator in south Carolina; Rainey, another able colored man, and, at the head of the alternates, Whittemore, who was expelled from Congress for traffic in cadetships. The great mass of the Convention would attract no attention except for its intelligence and its dignified bearing. It commands respect rather than curiosity. FILLING UP OF THE HALL.

By an admirable system of entrances and of coupon tickets, the latter copyrighted by the Committee, every scat in the delegates' and alternates' sections, in the press-row and in the guests' amphitheater, was reserved for its owner. There was as little difficulty in geiting in and out as in a theater, and much less than there often is in a church. The body of the hall filled up without noise and confusion, and the galleries just as quietly, though there were gaps in them all through the proceedings. There were few men of prominence among the invited guests, and the ladies in the whole audience might have been counted on your fingers. It was this gathering, where all the ribbons were worn by men and all the noise was made by the band, that Gov. Morgan called to order at noon. Nearly half of the delegates rose in silent respect to the prayer, which was only disturbed by the loud clicking of the telegraph, and now and then a hoarse ery from the crowd outside. The perfection of the arrangements made by the local Committee caused the opening of the Convention to be unattended with any disorder or confusion. As the delegates and alternates came in they passed immediately to the seats assigned them and remained in their places until the Convention was called to order. The same was true of the spectators, and although there must have been at least 3,000 or 4,000 people in the building, when Gov. Morgan opened the Convention there, was less noise and confusion than generally prevails in the House of Representatives in Washington, without the customary amount of pounding

THE WORK OF THE DAY.

ORGANIZATION AND SPEECHES BY PROMINENT LEAD-ERS-GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS PRESENTS AN ADDRESS-THE COMMITTEES. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CINCINNATI, June 14 .- Ex-Gov. Morgan, Chairman of the National Committee, on rising in his place, secured the immediate attention of the great

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1876. assembly, and introduced the Rev. D. H. Mueller of Kentucky, who opened the proceedings with prayer. Ex-Gov. Morgan then made some brief introductory remarks, which, as they were heard with difficulty Nebraska, Colorado, and Minnesota, the North-West | at a distance from the platform, did not arouse much enthusiasm. One or two references in them to the history of the Republican party and its glorious achievements in the past caused a ripple of applause, which ran through the Convention, but was lost before it reached the remote portions of the hall. He

fore it reached the remote portions of the mail. He spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The day and the hour have arrived for which the representatives of the R-publican party were invited to assemble to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and, in obedience to the authority of the Eupublican National Committee, I now respectfully ask that you maintain order. In 1856 at Philadelphia, in 1860 at Chicago, and in 1864 at Baltimore, acting under the same general authority, it has been my privilege to call Republican Conventions to order. If I except the action of the Convention of 1864, the duties which this intelligent body have to perform, in comparison with former ones, are the most important of all. There is no special or parliamentary authority for any remarks from the Chair on the nature of things; there cannot be any. Custom is my only excuse, if excase is needed, for even a few words. In June, 1864, we were in the midst of the war for the preservation of the Union. We had great armies in the field, but they had achieved only partial success, and when successful, always at a very great cost of life. The bravest and best of our young men had failen the battle by tens and hundreds of thousands, and were in prison at Andersonville and Libby. President Lincoln, 17 months prior to this, had by proclamation, but only as a war measure, declared the slaves free, while their masters kept them within their lines and held fall dominlon over them. It was then modestly suggested by your Chairman of the National Constitution as wound, when adopted by the resolution to secure its snational blessing was written in our party platform on that day. Both Houses of Congress very soon afterward passed the required amendment. Twenty-nine sovereign States raiffied it. The noise Linceln proclaimed the result to the people, and from that hour to this the sun has not riscu upon a bondman nor set upon a slave in all this fur land. Not to tae. Fardon me, genileune, if again, with like mo GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The day and the

institution, and the car for the preceditions are principles involved in the war for the thron, must also be regarded as the preceditions of the high offices of President and Vice-Fresdent of the lights thate. With this accomplished, it with the the lightst daily, and should be the great st pleasure, for all a authority to extend a warm hand of fellowship to all sood citizens of the Union, and as rapidly as possible to orgive and forget the record past, and do every act to make its satisfied to be and remain, in hard as we are in mane, one people, one country. It is fit and proper, etizens of Command, the Republican National Convention in this Cemennial year should be held in your city and proper, and the same and the industry. In in this Cemential year should be held in your effi-uniter your adspices, as you quite as fully as any re locality represent in yourselves the industry, to exprese, the sublimity an grandeur of our country.

terprise, the sames. T. M. POMEROY EXCITES ENTRUSIASM.

The temporary organization was then mamediately ompleted, Gov. Morgan, in accordance with the instructions of the National Committee, nominating Theodore M. Pomeroy of New-York for the temporary chairmanship, and appointing Gov. Baldwin of Michigan and ex-Lieut,-tiov, Van Zant of Rhode Island to conduct him to the chair. His appearance on the platform was the signal for earnest applause, in which of course the delegation from New-York took the lead, and was warmly seconded by those from Maine, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, who sat in the front rows. Mr. Pomeroy has a clear, ringing voice, and read his remarks with a modest air, with which there was mixed not a little of the genuine fire of oratery. His speech was listened to with marked attention from the beginning to the end, and repeatedly interrupted with applause, especially whe he referred to the fact that it was in the power of the Convention now assembled to name the next President of the United States. He made a very happy allusion to the common remark among Democrats, that the mission of the Republican party is ended and that it is about to die; if that is true, he said, it will die like the Apostle of eld, saying, "I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith. The declaration was received with cheers, which when they had died away were caught up again and repeated with renewed enthusiasm. Mr. Pomeroy

said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I have been so long windrawn from practical participation in political affairs that it is in obedience to enstom, rather tuan my own inclination, that I occupy even a few moments of your time in the consideration of the political situation, and of the principles so long and so successfully intrusted to the keeping of the Republican party. Events have chased each other so rapidly, from the imauguration of Abraham Lincoln to the closing year of the administration of Gen. Grant, fraught with such lindamental change in the whole theory and practice of government, that the consideration of them in the burfest manuer is precluded upon an occasion such as this. Brief as may be considered the existence of the Republican party, none other in the history of the nation has for so long a consecutive period controlled its government without encountering popular defeat and still withstanding hoppular Jealousy of political ascendency long continued by any varty. It is within the power of this Convention to designate the coming President of the United States. Our folly may concede what the wisdom of the opposition cannot achieve—our defeat at the polis in November. But such defeat can come from no other source. We are not met here as contending factions leaderships our relative strength, but as representatives accepting a high responsibility, to extract from the crucible of conflicting opinions that type of American statesmanship which simil be accepted as the worthy embodiment of the principles of the party, Men as well as measures are to be weighed in the balance during the coming canvass, and neither must be found wanting to insure success. The Republican party expect to be returned to power upon its glittering promises of reform in the future. The former has only to present men representatives of its principles. In former days, when party thes were firmer, when the immediate pressure of impuding national calamities. In former days, when party thes were firmer, when the immediate pressure GESTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I have been so The necessity of the continuance of the administrative

WASHINGTON.

MR. BLAINE RIDING OUT.

HE ACCEPTS AN INVITATION FROM SECRETARY FISH -READING THE PAPERS AND CONVERSING WITH CALLERS-TO-DAY HE WILL COMMUNICATE WITH HIS FRIENDS IN CINCINNATI. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, June 14.-It is no longer necessary o say that Mr. Blaine is recovering, for it may now be said that he has recovered, and there is great joy among his friends. He has been under little restraint to-day from his physicians, and although he has rested a good deal, he has nevertheless done a good deal of work. He has read all the telegrams which have reached him to-day, and they may be numbered by the hundred, and he has also read the city papers and the New-York dailies. In addition, he has seen several friends and held long conversations with them. It may be positively asserted that he converses with just as much intelligence and brilliancy as ever; he understands the whole situation of affairs at Cincinnati, and is prepared to direct his own battle from this point. He speaks with entire freedom on the subject of his injury, and says he has no pain or bad feeling. His only inconvenience is his physical weakness, which it may require a long rest and freedom from anxiety to dispel. It will also be necessary for him to be careful in his habits for some time in order to escape the danger of a relapse. He said in conversation to-day that he intended to

get well whether he got the nomination or not. It is his intention, therefore, to obey the behests of his physicians and leave Washington as seen as it will be safe to travel for a climate less heating and enervating. He has not ventured to say what he will do in the event of his nomination, further than that he will at once leave Washington in any event. Some of his friends say that he will, if nominated, follow the example of others and resign his seat in Congress. In leaving Washington be will leave somebody no doubt to watch his good name before the Judiciary Committee, which resumes its investigation a week from Monday next, at which time the Mulligan Guards are directed to reassemble. After sundown to-day Mr. Biame felt so much better than before that he thought a drive in the cool of the evening would do him good, and so be accepted Secretary Fish's invitation to take a seat in his open carriage. They drove through some of the shadiest streets, and were out over half an hour. When Mr. Blaine alighted at his own door he thanked Mr. Fish, and said he felt much invigorated and strengthened. He then sat down with the family to dinner, ate heartily, and read the evening paper. He then rested for an hour or two, and in

friends regarding the contest in Cincinnati. When it was suggested to him to-day that the severe trial to his nerves and head was yet to come, he answered quickly with a laugh, "You mean when the news of my nomination or defeat comes. "Yes," said his friend, "you need have no anxiety about that." He replied, "Tae news, whatever it is, will not disturb me." To-morrow, after taking a short drive in the morning, should be feel like it, be will be prepared to take charge of his own battle, sending and receiving telegrams, giving directions considering propositions and suggestions, and writing an acceptance of the nomination, should be receive it, or if otherwise, sending a congratulatory dispatch to the victor.

the evening had a conference with some of his

HIS RECOVERY PRONOUNCED COMPLETE-CONGRAT-ULATORY TELEGRAMS. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, June 14 .- At noon to-day Mr. Blaine was engaged conversing with his private secre-tary, and calmly discussed the situation at Cincinnati as presented by the latest telegrams. The physicians no ouger think it necessary to keep up a constant attendance on their patient, and went home some time ago. Mr. Blaine has an excellent appetite, and is now allowed to cut almost anything he desires.

Dr. Elliss stated between 11 and 12 o'clock this morning that Mr. Bin ne's recovery is complete.

Among the very numerous telegrams received by Mr. Blaine from all parts of the country, congratulating him on his convalescence and his prospects generally, was one from the Spanish Minister, now in New-York, and several from friends in the mountains of California. The following statement of Mr. Blaine's condition was made

The reality of yesterday's reaction is fully secured. Mr. Blame has had a good night and feels very much refreshed this morning. He savs he feels better, and relishes his food better than before he was to en sick. It requires the stern medical authority of the physicians to prevent him from at once resuming his usual occupation.

J. S. VERDI, M. D.

BELKNAP'S WITNESSES, ME. CARPENTER FILES A LIST OF 197-\$50,000 FOR FEES AND MILEAGES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TERBUNE.] WASHINGTON, June 14.—"Matt." Carpenter to

day presented to the Impeachment Managers a list of 197 witnesses whom Mr. Belknap desires to have immoned for the defense. This list includes all the post-traders who, it is expected to prove, did not divide profits with Mr. Belknap. Under the rule adopted by the Senate, Mr. Belknap will have authority to file a supplemental Most of these witnesses live in the far West. The fees and mileage of these witnesses alone would cost probably \$50,000. A good many of the Repre sentatives now anticipate, in view of the formidable proportions which the trial is likely to assume, that may be postponed until November. The Senate, even if it could under the Constitution, will not permit the House to adjourn pending the trial; and as the Representatives have need to enter their Congressional canvass, the Senate has them at a disad-

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. BILL MAKING THE OFFICE OF POSTMASTER, MAR-SHAL, ASSESSOR, AND COLLECTOR ELECTIVE.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] Washington, June 14.-The following is the all text of the joint resolution to amend the Constitu ton, introduced by Representative Lord of New-York: tion, introduced by Representative Lord of New-York:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States of America in Congress assembled
(two thirds of each House concurring therein), that the
following amendments to the Constitution be and are
hereby proposed to the Legislatures of the several States:
ARTICLE—, SEC. I. All postmasters, marishals, assessors,
and collectors, except collectors of customs duties, shall
be chosen for a term of four years at a general election
by the electors of the district, city, town, or village in
which the duties of their offices are to be performed.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall enact suitable laws to excente the forezoing article and to lusare the faithful discharge of the duties of such officers, and for their removal
by the President for misconduct; and, in case of a removal, for an appointment until the next general election, and for filling vacancies in such offices.

ARTICLE—, SEC. 1. The Congress shall enact suitable
laws for the prevention and punishment of official miscontrol to inspect official accountability.

ARTICLE - Sec. 1. The Congress and the conduct and to insure official accountability.

Sec. 2. No person indicted for bribery, or for converting the public money, or called as a wilness in relation thereto, shall be excused from testifying on the ground thereto, shall be excused from testifying on the ground thereto, will be a companie to the first and

The joint resolution was referred to the Committee of the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

TWO CUBAN PLANTERS SHOT.

GARCIA AND HERNANDEZ TRIED BY COURT MARTIAL

AND EXECUTED AT COLON.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. HAVANA, June 10 .- The execution by the Spanish authorities of Don Ignacio Garcia and his son-in-law, Manuel Hernandez, at Colon, on the morning of the 7th inst., has produced a profound impression, and the action of the Government, if not loudly, is deeply condemned. The circumstances of the affair are as for lows: About the 24th of May the Santa Susana estate, near the San Juan, belonging to Garcia, was visited by a band of insurgents, who set it on fire and destroyed it. According to one report, the insurgents threatened to According to one report, the insurgents threatened to come again and do further damage if a large sum of money was not obtained for them. García accordingly went to Cardenas for the purpose of raising it. The insurance control of the purpose of raising it. The insurance control of the purpose of raising it.

surgents carried off a number of the necroes belonging to this and a neighboring estate, the Saa Juan. On May 29, seven of these necroes, well armed—according to the official report—attacked the estate and a farm close by. They killed two negroes and dangerously wounded the two overseers of the estate and farm. A Spanish force was sent in their pursuit and succeeded in capturing the ringleader and five others. They were summarily tried by court-martial, convicted, three of them being sentenced to death, and two to the chain-gang for life. The owner of the San Juan estate, Iznaci Garcia, the planter referred to, and his son-in-aw and overseer, Manuel Hernandez, were arrested on the charge of having been aware of the contemplated attack on the Santa Basana, and of being abettors of the deed by not advising the authorities. They were tried by court-martial and sentenced to death. The sentence was approved by the chief m litary authority of the district and carried out on the 7th inst. in the presence of s large crowd of volunteer forces, clitzens, and about 200 slaves, five from each estate in the vicinity, to serve as an example to them. The summary manner of the trial and execution has cast a gloom over the district where Garcia was known and respected, and the injustice of executing a man for the crime of his slaves, or on the supposition that he was aware that the insurrents were in the habit of visiting an estate which they had destroyed, has been generally condemned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY AND THE BOSNIAN WAR. RAGUSA, Wednesday, June 14, 1876. Information received here from Slavonic

ources says that the Herzegovinian chiefs have held a meeting and resolved to reject the armistice. Austria will grant no further relief to the Herzegovinian refugees. The relief committees are now destitute of

THE GRAND VIZIER FRIENDLY TO SERVIA

BELGRADE, Wednesday, June 14, 1876.

The Grand Vizier of Turkey has written a very concilatory and friendly reply to Prince Milan's explanation of the Servian armaments. He expresses sympathy with Servia's position, and says the Porte is not unmindful of Servia's autonomy and privileges. He admits that there have been violations of the frontier by both parties, and

promises to appoint special delegates to confer with Ser vian delegates upon the means of preventing such viola-PEACE IN FAVOR AT BERLIN. LONDON, Thursday, June 15, 1876. The Proxingial Correspondeng of Berlin has a very pacific editorial which concludes as follows: "Between the last conference at Berlin and the interview of the

epoch of modern history. The Standard commenting on this remark says it means that if the Czar had not interfered at the last moment Gortschakoff would have plunged Russia into war with Turkey and England.

Czar and Emperor William at Ems lies a momentous

A Vieuna dispatch to The Standard says the Khedive was expected to arrive in Constantinopie yesterday. The Princes of Roumania and Servia have sent telegraphic dispatches to the Porte announcing that they will be represented at the investiture of the Sultan to-

LONDON, Thursday, June 15, 1876. The Times officially denies the reports of the death of

the mother and son of the late Sultan.

THE BELGIAN RIOTS.

BRUSSELS, Wednesday, June 14-Evening. Great agitation still prevails, but there has een less disturbance to-day than yesterday. Bands of rioters continue to hoot and hiss in front of the Catholio nstitutions. Some windows have been broken and a few arrests made. A Cabinet council has been called for to

At Antwerp the disturbances were renewed to-day. fany thousands marched through the streets shouting Down with the ministers." The mob attacked and wrecked a Catholic institute. The gens larmes charged apen the rioters and several persons were wounded. A

WINSLOW'S RELEASE PROBABLE. LONDON, Wednesday, June 14, 1876.

In relation to the case of Winslow, George Everest, Clerk for the Criminal Busin ss of the Home Office, in an Interview with the London Agent of the New-York Associated Press to-day, stated that he could communicate no official information, but said, speaking as a private individual, he should think that Winslow would be released to-morrow, as he knows of no supplementary treaty between Great Britain and the United States being agreed to. The judge's decision to-morrow will de-pend upon whether Sir John Holker, the Attorney-General, has been instructed to hold out the hope that an agreement will be reached, but he was not aware whether also stated that application was made to Justice Lindley on June 9 for a writ of habeas corpus for Chas. Brent, the Louisville forger, when Justice Lindley remanded the case to June 15 for the consideration of the full court.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Paris, Wednesda President MacMahon assured Minister Dufaure yesterday that he intended to remain neutral in the matter of M. Buffet's candidacy for the Senate.

Le Temps says the Ministry would regard M. Buffet's election as an act of hostility on the part of the Senate and would resign. The affair causes excitement. It is said if the Cabinet should resign and a new one be formed out of the Right, the Chamber of Deputies would refuse to vote the Budget.

Bishop Dupanloup has written a pamphlet entitled, "Whither are we going?" It endeavors to show that selety and religion are in the greatest peril through the triumphant progress of atheism and materialism. The publication is widely circulated and causes a sensation. A HOAN ON THE PARISIANS.

The French papers have been astonishing their readers with a report that a balloon from America had landed at Rennes. The story, which was given with circumstantial details in some journals, was a complete hoax.

THE SCOTTISH RIFLE TEAM. LONDON, Wednesday, June 14, 1876.

The competition of the Scotch riflemen for laces on their international team was resumed to-day Each man fired 15 shots, at ranges of 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The following is the score: Clews. 180 | Campbell... Whitelaw. 175 | McVittle.

fcKerrell	Frazer 15
(ae172	Menzies
horburn 168	Mc18030
ilmour165	Find my
litebell164	Smith
DITITIONS	Brewster
tarke 163	McInty re
atott	Watson
nke 162	Riddell13
e weather was bad, and	
e the men were shooting	at long ranges.

GREAT PRICES FOR CATTLE.

TORONTO, June 14.-The sale of Shorthorned

cattle here to-day was well attended. There were 54 head sold, and fair prices were realized. The highest figure was \$23,600 for Airdrie Duchess III. The next highest price was \$21,000 for Airdrie Duchess II. Both were purchased by Alb et Crane of Durham Port, Kan-sas. Sevetai animais were bought for Lord Feversham and other gentlemen in England. FOREIGN NOTES.

HAVANA, June 14 .- M. Belaunde & Co., importers and dealers in provisions in thes city, falled to day. Their liabilities are estimated at \$500,000 in this liabilities.

LONDON, June 14 .- Troops had to be called out quell the riot between German saliers and Gibraltar boatmen on the 5th inst. Bindgeons and stones were

LONDON, June 14 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Wilfrid Lawson's permission liquor bill was rejected by a vote of 299 to 81. A simi-lar bill presented by Mr. Lawson hast year was defeated by 371 to 86.

London, June 14 .- At Ascot to-day the Coronation stakes were won by Pootstep. Seven horses ran. The Royal Hunt Cup was won by Hop-bloom. Twenty-two horses started in this rice. A match rice for \$5,000, between Mr. Danby's Controversy and Mr. Bird's Lowlander, was won by the former.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Milleord, Penn., Jane 14.—Mrs. Isabelia Frutchey committed suicide by drowning in a mill race at Pertland, Penn., today.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 14.—James Pringh, jr., 6 ears of age, was killed last night by a heavy counter failing and will close the other next week, for two months.

Salmon Falls, N. H., June 14.—The Salmon Falls
Manufacturing Company closed their No. 1 Mill last week,
and will close the other next week, for two months.